

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

We have noticed the interest which has been manifested of late in regard to the amount of the importations of foreign merchandise, and the belief that there is a material reduction this year as compared with the last. For the information of those who are directly concerned to know the facts, we have been furnished with the following statements:

During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, the gross receipts from customs were about \$50,000,000.

From the 1st July to the 6th September, the receipts from this source will compare as follows:

1850, about	\$12,200,000
1851, about	11,700,000
Decrease	\$500,000

There is a decrease in 1851 during this period at New York of about \$900,000, and an increase at each of the other large ports.

At the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the first week in September, the receipts were as follows:

1850	\$843,548
1851	946,558

News has reached this city, per Telegraph, from Louisville, (Ky.), of the death of Mrs. CRITTENDEN, the excellent consort of Hon. J. M. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the United States. This event, most deeply to be lamented, not only by the circles which she has adorned here and in her native State, but by all who knew her even by reputation, is said to have taken place at Frankfort on Monday last. There is yet a hope, but a faint one, that there may be some error in the Telegraph report.

INTERESTING FROM NEW MEXICO.

From Santa Fe advices have been received of the arrival there of Col. WOOLLEY and Mr. WINGFIELD, Indian Agents, by the mail wagon, on the 25th of July. Major WRIGHTMAN was engaged at the date of our intelligence in attempting the adjustment of some difficulties in relation to land titles and boundaries between the Pueblo Indians and Mexicans. These are very troublesome sources of mischief; and unless the General Government should interpose its salutary authority in causing the boundaries of the Pueblos to be clearly and distinctly defined, the Indians may be driven to desperation, and the consequences to the domestic peace of the Territory be disastrous. If the present state of feeling among the Pueblos be allowed to continue much longer, they will offer a fair field for the influences of evil disposed men, who, in New Mexico, as every where else, rejoice at such opportunities, and eagerly embrace them. Col. WOOLLEY will be stationed near the Moro, at or neighboring the headquarters of the army, which is six miles east of Barclay's Fort, on the Ben's Fort route. Mr. FREINER will go to the Utah country as soon as it has been determined whereabout the military post there is to be established. Mr. WINGFIELD will accompany Col. SUMNER in his expedition against the Navajos. A military post and Indian agency are to be established in the Navajo country, considered to be the best means of putting an end to their depredations and hostilities. No new laws are deemed to be necessary to deal with the Navajos or the New Mexican Indians east of the Rio del Norte; the authorities of the Territory having determined to hold all the Indians with whom we have treaties to their bounden obligations. A branch of the Utah nation—the more peaceful branch—are in a state of privation. They will require subsistence and other aid from the Government if the design of their reclamation from savage life and habits be carried out. The next session of the Legislature of New Mexico will commence on the first Monday in December.

One false method of appealing to the passions of our youth has been to liken their case to the case of Lafayette, De Kalb, and others in our own revolution, and our gallant people going abroad on former occasions to aid struggling nations to maintain their liberties. But there is not one shadow of similitude between the cases. In every instance of that kind the people themselves had, by successful revolution, overthrown the legitimate Government, and had established a government de facto, and the existing Government, in their respective countries when patriots enlisted in the cause to aid them in maintaining their nationality and liberty. They never went to excite a people to rise against their Government upon the hypothesis that if they were encouraged by the presence of an armed force they would resist. That is a forlorn hope none of them ever engaged in. The people everywhere like too much to be the architects of their own revolutions to suffer strangers passively to make them for them. This is the difference, and the difference makes the error.—Missouri Republican.

HON. WILLIAM DEER, United States Consul, and Mr. J. G. McPHERSON, United States Naval Storekeeper, arrived at Valparaiso on the 20th of July, in the steamer New Grenada. Mr. ECKEL, the newly-appointed Consul of the United States for Talcahuano, sailed with his lady for that port on the 12th of July. Col. BALIE PENTON, American Minister, had returned to the capital.

The United States frigate Savannah sailed from Valparaiso on the 18th of July for the United States direct. Commodore McCADLEY hoisted his flag on board the Raritan, and left for Callao on his way to Panama.

SCARCITY OF SILVER COIN.—A paper on this subject, from the pen of the Hon. S. D. INGHAM, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON, is published in the September number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. He suggests, in order to retain within the country sufficient supplies of small silver change and to prevent its exportation, that these results may be accomplished by a mint regulation to provide a new coinage of all the subdivisions of the dollar, to be as much lighter than those now coined as would protect these new coins from exportation or the melting crucible, which must be made by law a legal tender only in payments not exceeding any five or ten dollars. Such a regulation, he contends, would confine these new coins to their appropriate sphere, without disturbing the general arrangement of the monetary system, and without the slightest effect on commerce.

A frightful accident occurred in one of the Three Rivers District churches, near Montreal, Sunday before last. A gallery gave way and precipitated two hundred people below. Those underneath mostly escaped injury, but fifty of the fallen received contusions, some of them very serious, and one of the party was killed. A nephew of the priest was just receiving the order of the priesthood when the accident happened.

THE CUBAN ENTERPRISE ABANDONED.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following authentic information, contained in an extract from an official despatch, received yesterday at the War Department:

"NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1851.
"All expeditions against Cuba are abandoned, and persons collected here for that purpose are returning to their homes."

Another Telegraphic despatch from a known and reliable source, bearing the same date, says:

"The Cuba expedition from New Orleans is entirely abandoned, and the men will all be sent home."

Other accounts from the South, communicated to the New York papers, state that the Cuba volunteers assembled at New Orleans are penniless, and are demanding money of the Cuban committee in order to get home. "Some disorders," it is added, "have arisen in consequence, and the police are active in endeavoring to prevent the committee from being mobbed. Some arrests of the head rioters have been made. The people of the city will be glad to get rid of them." We presume that the excitement had somewhat abated, as there is no allusion to it in despatches dated on the 7th. The latest report on the subject is contained in a despatch of the evening of the 6th instant. It says:

"No further disturbances have yet taken place amongst the distressed Liberators; but all the bar rooms in the second municipality have been closed. Three hundred men have returned to Alabama, but many yet remain here for want of the means to get home."

In connection with the subject of the late unfortunate expedition, we perceive that some of the "deceivers and betrayers" of the victims intend harping upon a report (no doubt manufactured in this country) that the Captain General had caused his officers to write letters to Lopez to induce him to come; in other words, that the invasion was concocted and got up by the Captain General!!

Several of the newspapers received by yesterday's mail contained paragraphs similar to the following:

"It is said that the coal-dealer at New Orleans who agreed to supply the Pampero with 160 tons of coal, delivered only 80; and that in consequence of this deficient supply the P. on her late voyage to Cuba, instead of proceeding to Puerto Principe, the point of her original destination, was compelled to stop at Bahia Honda, where there were but few, if any, disaffected Creoles, and where followed the disastrous and deplorable sequel which is now known to all."

The Journal of Commerce views this as "an attempt to show that successful invasion is still practicable, if made in the right quarter," and adds that "deception on this head will be found difficult in face of the terrific termination of the late expedition." And so we think. That the paragraph was designed for deception we have abundant evidence in what we have heretofore published of the intentions and expectations of the invaders from the columns of their own special organs. It was only a few days before the sailing of Lopez that the New Orleans "Delta" said:

"The 17th of this month [July] was fixed for the rising in the Vuelta Abajo, the most disaffected and warlike portion of the island."

And on the 21st August the same paper spoke of the landing of the expedition as follows:

"When we published the news of the arrival of the Pampero yesterday, we were not as well acquainted as we are now with Gen. Lopez's plan of operations. Bahia Honda was the place at which he had determined to effect a landing, and the reason which we do not think proper to expose. Bahia Honda is about fifty miles from Havana, and is a deep fine harbor, with a small town, where some trade is carried on. It is in or near the Vuelta Abajo, or tobacco region of the island, where, we are assured, the tobacco trade alone makes the fortune of the place."

Again, on the 27th of August, (six days after the disaster to Crittenden's party was known in New Orleans), the "Delta" recurred to the subject, and disclosed the opinions held in relation to it by the commanding General and his confidential friends. It then spoke in the following terms:

"Gen. Lopez has always expressed unbounded confidence in the feeling of disaffection throughout the Vuelta Abajo region. Near the entire number of Creoles, amounting to many hundreds, who have suffered confiscation of fortune and condemnation of exile, are natives of that section. It was the intention of the General to proceed thither when he ordered a re-embarkment upon the steamer Creole, at Cardenas, and he would have carried such intention into effect had not the scarcity of coal and the loss of the munitions of war prevented. The Vuelta Abajo is the principal tobacco portion of the island, and abounds with laboring white agriculturists and mechanics—the very character of men, in fact, who have headed every revolution since the earliest dawn of despotism. The Vuelta Abajo is the Switzerland of Cuba. Those in the confidence of the gallant commander knew that his landing at some point in that region was in direct concert with the leaders of the Central or Puerto Principe movement; and the policy of the act appears evident when we reflect that this design and tendency were to sever the troops of the Queen, &c."

So much testimony have we at hand as to the appropriateness of the point of landing, from the confidential Cuban organ in the South; to which we add a couple of paragraphs from the New York "Sun," a like confidential organ of the invaders in the North. The "Sun" said:

"And now a few explanations for the benefit of our readers as to the advantages of the place at which General Lopez has made his landing. Port Cabana, as we have before stated, is on the western coast, northern side of the island, and only about forty miles distant from Havana. It has a population of about 3,000, and possesses no defense except a small fort. The Cubans assure us that the commander is one of Lopez's friends. At any rate, the fort will fall easily into the hands of the invaders. "Port Cabana consequently, with the fine rich and populous jurisdiction of the Vuelta Abajo. In this jurisdiction the population amounts to 47,000, of which 26,000 are whites, 5,500 free colored, and the remainder slaves. It is the tobacco growing district, and there are no large plantations, such as in the eastern department. The land is divided up into two thousand two hundred and eighty small lots, which the Cubans claim chiefly by their own labor. The Cubans in this city state to us that in no part of the island can Gen. Lopez recruit his forces better, while provisions and horses can be obtained in abundance."

Now, in view of these exposures of the plans and opinions of the parties themselves, and of the unqualified commendation of their favorite leader for having selected what was supposed to be the most desirable position for striking an effective blow towards the accomplishment of their unlawful enterprise, does it not exceed belief that any of them should pretend that the Pampero had been compelled to stop at Bahia Honda on account of unforeseen circumstances, and that to this cause is to be attributed the defeat of the expedition?

THE COAD WEAVER.

The Editors of this paper have received several Letters, from different parts of the country, asking the question or advice as to the mode of procuring parcels of the Coad weaver for sale. No means of affording such advice has presented itself until that which is presented in the advertisement of Messrs. Austin & Son, of Alexandria, to which we respectfully direct the attention of such as desire to supply themselves with that article.

CHIEF IN NEW YORK.—The report of Mr. Mitchell, Chief of the New York Police, states that within the quarter ending the 30th of August, there were 100,000 arrests made in this city. Three hundred of them were for assault and battery; 1,000 for assault with intent to kill; and 1,000 for other crimes. There are six thousand liquor shops in New York—one-third of them not licensed, and one-half of them open on Sunday. This will account for a great deal of crime.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR CUBA.

The Florida Republican, published at Jacksonville, announces the sailing from that place on the 2d instant of the steamer Pampero, bound for the island of Cuba, with a body of one hundred volunteers from East Florida, who go to reinforce the "liberating army of Cuba." The Republican says:

"H. T. Titus has command of the body as Colonel; Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky, as Lieut. Colonel; John Hopkins, of Florida, Adjutant; Captains Province, of Ocala, Williamson, of Savannah, (both of whom served with gallantry throughout the Mexican war,) and Colvin, of this place, are in command of companies. We understand the force is expected to be increased at certain other points on the coast."

It is to be hoped that the party will be intercepted by some of the American cruisers.

MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATION.

The Whigs of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Springfield yesterday to nominate candidates for State officers and adopt measures for conducting the canvass. The Convention, as we learn by Telegraph, was very largely attended, there being present some two thousand Delegates. Judge Thomas presided, and made a strong speech urging obedience to the Constitution and the Laws. The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP was nominated for the station of Governor, an excellent selection.

DISCORD IN ST. LOUIS.

The recommendation to form a German political party in St. Louis, has led to a great deal of excitement, bitter denunciations, and acrimonious accusations; and the Journal called Anzeiger, in which the suggestion appeared, has been visited by much and most deserved condemnation. We find in the St. Louis Intelligencer a spirited declaration, signed by many German citizens, repudiating all separate organization, and properly declining to be considered of any other nationality than that of their adopted country. The following is the opening paragraph of their address:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, have read this project with deep regret, and with indignation, that the editor of the Anzeiger arrogates to himself the sanction of the German population of this place for his project, that he dares call himself the representative of the Germans, and that some of our German fellow-citizens approve of his course in a public declaration."

We cannot imagine any more reprehensible proceeding than the attempt, by whomsoever made, to separate one class of citizens from another, no matter what the pretext, whether social, religious, or political. There is no nationality in these States, other than that of this nation; no German, no French, no Spanish, no English, no Irish; once naturalized, all are Americans, and a traitor only can seek or ever does seek to introduce a distinction. The attempt to organize a separate political party of the citizens of German origin in St. Louis was, we are delighted to see, met by the signers of the declaration, from which we take the above quotation, on the very threshold, with their determined opposition, and we trust that will be the last heard of a scheme conceived in the heart of some corrupt and designing demagogue.—True Delta.

The marble palace dry-goods store in New York, known as Stewart's, is now completed. It is five stories high, and now extends from Reade to Chambers street, fronting one hundred and fifty-one feet on Broadway. It fronts one hundred feet on Chambers street, and its length in Reade street is one hundred and twenty-seven feet. There are also large vaults beneath the store, two hundred and seventy-eight feet in length, well lighted by numerous gratings, and so well finished that it is difficult for a visitor to realize that he is under ground. Below these, and extending under the whole building, are vast cellars, stored with goods not required for immediate use. The average value of stock in the store is upwards of two millions of dollars.

REGATTA IN ENGLAND.

The London Times of the 25th August gave a graphic account of the boat-race in which the schooner yacht America won the challenge cup for yachts of all nations, at Cowes, on the 23d ultimo, given by the Royal Yacht Squadron. In this article full justice is done to the Yankee clipper, which has so unconsciously astonished the European yachting world. An immense concourse of people assembled to see the match. The American Minister and other American notables being present. Although the America was proved to have derived a little from the course, (at a disadvantage to herself, however, in point of distance), yet the committee adjudged the cup, valued at £100, to the owners of the America. Mr. STEVENS expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he has been received and treated by the members and committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron; while they, on their part, freely acknowledge the fair, manly, and straightforward behavior of their successful American opponent.

The America had entered for the cup, value £100, given by the Queen, to be sailed for by yachts of all nations at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 25th August; but Mr. STEVENS declined to start, owing to the almost entire absence of wind on the day appointed. The America subsequently got under way, and beat the whole fleet by upwards of an hour, not, however, winning the cup, because she had been formally withdrawn from the race.

HEALEY'S PAINTING.—The Grand Picture recently executed by that able artist, Mr. HEALEY, representing Mr. WASHINGTON in the act of delivering his "great speech," in reply to Mr. HAYES, in the United States Senate, was exhibited on Saturday in Boston to a select number of persons. This work, we believe, took every eye by surprise, the expectation falling far short of the reality, both in the boldness of the attempt and in the success which crowned it. We shall abstain from all minute criticism—for which, indeed, the short study we have as yet bestowed upon the performance would have hardly qualified us—and simply remark, at present, that the canvas is of liberal extent, embracing the whole Senate Chamber, with its tenants as large as life, and in true portraits, forming a most interesting assemblage, grouped and colored with admirable skill and effect. The prominent figure exhibits the Defender of the Constitution in one of his bestatorial shapes, and the other likenesses will be found objects of most interesting study. Mr. HEALEY's reputation will be much raised by this performance. It is on public exhibition to-day, and cannot fail to attract the attention of every lover of art.—Courier.

THEMATIC CONTROVERSY.—We learn from the Ledger that the case of French and others against Rogers and others, involving important questions relative to the originality of the invention claimed by Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, was fixed for trial in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia yesterday. The plaintiffs, who represent the Magnetic Telegraph Company, allege that the defendants, who represent the "Bain Line" from Washington to New York, have violated the patents granted to Prof. Morse. The testimony taken in the case has been printed, and forms two large volumes.

LONDON.—If the streets of London were put together, they would extend 3,000 miles in length; the main thoroughfares are traversed by 3,000 omnibuses and 2,500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. In 1849 the Metropolitan area consumed 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 210,000 bushels, 1,700,000 sheep, 280,000 calves and 36,000 pigs. One market alone supplied 4,050,000 head of game. London, the same year, ate 3,000,000 salmon, which were washed down by 43,300,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 13,000 crows are yearly required for London sick, and reckoned two gallons a day from every cow, we have here, say 75,000 gallons of "London porter" consumed, if not washed, by the London inhabitants. 300,000 half-penny fringes are made in London; the aerial or water supply supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,288 gallons per day; a thousand pails are employed in bringing annually to London 3,000,000 tons of coal, and to clothe and wash London's people we have no fewer than 23,516 tubs, 38,178 footstools, 46,000 mattresses and 146,017 bedsteads consumed.

EXECUTIVE INTERSESSION.

The annexed statement, which appeared in the Republic yesterday, makes known the steps taken by the PRESIDENT in behalf of the Cuban prisoners. Every body must wish success to his benevolent efforts:

"Upon the receipt of these (Captain PLATT'S) despatches, the PRESIDENT directed copies to be sent to the Spanish Minister, the further to enforce an appeal already made to that Government, now to deal mercifully with his deluded followers, who were enticed into the invasion under the belief that the people of the Island were already in a state of revolution, and desired assistance to establish a Republican Government—a state of facts which, had it existed, could not have justified their conduct, either in view of our own statutes or of the law of nations, but the expectation of which gives them a strong claim to pardon."

COMMENTS ON THE CUBA NEWS.

The New York Tribune makes six important points, as deducible from the late news from Cuba, which, in the opinion of its editors, should "sink deeply into the national mind." First, that the bodies of the prisoners shot at Havana with Crittenden and Kerr were not maltreated; second, that the invaders achieved no important success at any time; third, that they killed no two thousand, one thousand, nor even two hundred of the Spaniards; fourth, that they at no time were able to set on the offensive, but fought for their lives from the first, and were at length surprised and utterly routed; fifth, that though they were landed in the very quarter of Cuba where Lopez was most likely to obtain aid, yet they received none of any kind; and sixth, that the Creoles, or natives of Cuba, so far from affording them such aid as even cowards friendly to them might safely have done, evinced the most active and deadly hostility throughout to the invaders and their cause.

Speaking on the same subject, the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"From the facts which have at length been elicited, it is plain that Gen. Lopez and his men were the victims of a gross deception, and from the very moment of the landing upon the soil of Cuba had to manoeuvre and fight for their lives. Not a Cuban, native or resident, joined them, or could be induced to hold a moment's parley with them. They were shunned, belated, harassed, and finally shot, or betrayed, by the very parties on whose aid they had been 'lured to rely.' They do not appear to have struck a single offensive blow, but have been put upon the defensive from the first. So far from two thousand Spaniards having been killed, there is no evidence that two hundred have met such fate. Gen. EXERA was wounded in the first attack upon them, at the head of a small squadron, which was repelled by Lopez and his men, who were superior in numbers. This appears to have been the only success which can be said to have fallen to them. Afterwards they were hunted by the troops and peasantry, not even a word of kindness being addressed to them, or a morsel of food given to them when perishing from hunger. We shall surely hear no more of Cuban sympathy with American invaders."

"Nor should respectable journalists permit themselves hither to speak of indignities to the dead bodies of the fifty prisoners who were shot at Havana, since that story was but a calumny from the same mint that has sent forth so many fabrications, the object of which was to excite indignation here, and so obtain, if possible, such reinforcements as would save the expedition from the ignominious fate which manifestly awaited it. It seems probable that the lives of the remaining prisoners will be spared, although a long and weary imprisonment will no doubt be their reward, or such other punishment as Spain may think necessary to convince the world that her soil is not to be unjustly invaded with impunity."

FROM THE NEW YORK "MIRROR" OF MONDAY EVENING.

Our columns are so much occupied to-day with the details of the news that we have no space left for editorial comment on the termination of this bloody invasion. But we do not intend to leave the subject until the investigators of the great outrage, the real criminals, who have caused the shedding of so much blood, and the expenditure of so much treasure, are held up to public execration, if not to the legal punishment of their crime. The following clause in the law enacted on the 20th of April, 1818, and which is now in force, may lead to some serious reflection on the part of some of our contemporaries of the press, together with their secret and open abettors:

"The 6th section declares that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisonment not more than three years."

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

"NEW BURLINGAME'S OWN" has burst with the expedition of the filibusters. Cuban scrip, Cuban "patriots," and Cuban flags are "down" in the market. A morning paper announces "a large lot of bunting for sale at the Sun office." What has become of the cargo of pistols which the editor of the Journal of Commerce saw "packed in trunks"? Who sold them, and who paid for them? These questions may yet be propounded from Washington. They should have been asked before this.

From the same paper we also copy the following paragraph:

"The United States District Court will open to-morrow, when Major Slesinger, Capt. Lewis, and J. L. O'Sullivan, indicted for their connection with the former Cuban invasion, will be required to stand, or their recognizances will be forfeited; they are under bonds of \$5,000 each. Mr. Charles O'Connor being bail for Messrs. Slesinger and Lewis. It is not probable that either of these persons will be forthcoming, as the former is dead or bound to Old Spain for ten years' incarceration in a dungeon. The latter is said to be in command of the Pampero, and cannot return without exposure to arrest. He may yet be brought back, however, in charge of one of the Revenue cruisers that has been sent out with orders to seize the vessel wherever she may be found."

FROM ECUADOR.

The Panama Herald of August 14th, by the arrival of a coasting vessel from Guayaquil, has intelligence of a military outbreak and insurrection there, which has terminated in the expulsion of Gen. DISCO NOVO, the President of the Republic, and the temporary instalment of Gen. URBINA. It says:

On the 17th of July President Novoa left Quito, the capital, for the purpose of visiting his family, residing at Guayaquil, notice of his intention having been previously communicated to his family, and made known among the inhabitants. It was proposed to meet him and his suite at some distance from the city and accompany them with a military escort. A cavalcade, consisting chiefly of soldiers and newly-created officers, under the direction of Gen. Urbina, undertook the mission, and went out ostensibly for this purpose; but, having met the President, they seized him and made him their prisoner. A small band of men belonging to the Government was then lying in the Guayaquil river, near its mouth. President Novoa was hurried down to this vessel, placed on board, and the vessel was ordered off. The said vessel "meets orders," so that no one knew her destination. Gen. Urbina immediately assumed the administration of the Government, and is now at the head of the Government. Great dissatisfaction exists among the friends of President Novoa and his family at the manner in which he has been disposed of, though no fears are entertained as to his entire safety.

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 5.—The U. S. steamer Vicksan sailed from Pensacola on the 3d instant to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, and intercept any expedition that may attempt to leave with a view of their invading Cuba. The Vicksan has been lying at Pensacola for several days past undergoing repairs, but the pressing nature of her orders has compelled her to leave without making them, and but one of her boilers is fit for use.

SPANISH DOCUMENTS FROM CUBA.

We copy below several additional documents bearing upon the late invasion of Cuba, as translated for the New York Commercial Advertiser, commencing with that offering quarter to the invaders and a free pardon to any who would surrender Lopez:

The Most Excellent Senor the Captain General has seen proper to direct, under this date, to the chiefs of columns in the field and to the Lieutenant Governors of Bahia Honda, Mariel, Cristobal, and Pinar del Rio, the following circular:

"The greater part of the pirates who dared to invade the island have been destroyed by the valiant troops of that army to whom the lot fell of being destined to pursue them, as well as by the not less decided and active co-operation of all the loyal inhabitants of the district they had sought to make their home. Considering at once the unanimous confession of all those who have been taken and executed, that they had been brought into late foreign territory through a complete deception, having been made to believe that the country called them, that the army would make common cause with them, and that triumph would be as easy as it was certain, such being the promise of the traitor who led them, and that the directors of such a foolish and disorderly enterprise could not in any other way have got together the multitude connected therewith, the individual or individuals belonging to said band who shall surrender said leader Lopez shall be free from all punishment, and, if he be a foreigner, shall be restored to his own country."

"I communicate to you for your exact observance, ordering that it be immediately published in all the district under your command, and that public vengeance be meted out to the traitors who have dared to betray the country."

HAVANA, AUGUST 24, 1851. JOSE DE LA CONCEPCION.

The following communication, addressed to the Captain General by Brevet Col. RAMON DE LAZO, will be read with interest:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Since the time of my last communication, (the 25th), on which occasion I enclosed the despatch of Lieut. Col. Felix Sanchez, relating to his encounter on the 24th, I have been and still am in continual movement with my four companies. My forces are scattered over the most rugged mountains, in small bodies, accompanied by intelligent peasants. I occupy, in this way, a circumference of five or six leagues of country, the mountains broken, and rugged that the imagination can picture. From the heights of Rosario to Pinar del Rio, and thence to Limones, Santa Cruz, and Rangel, our soldiers have wandered over tracts where perhaps no human footstep were ever seen before; and I have seen our peasants sleeping from tree to tree to snatch from the sleepers the breath of their desperate flight had precipitated themselves thence."

It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm which animates these soldiers, the good will of the peasantry, and the patience and constancy of all. All of them, most excellent sir, have but one thought, one hope, one desire, and that is to discover the traitor who led these pirates to a land that repudiates his doctrine of rapine and disorder. All the information which I have been able to obtain with regard to that infamous one, as well as the depredations of the prisoners, would seem to establish the fact that on the night of the 24th he separated with a very few Cubans, and that, abandoning the wretched madman who had accompanied him in his monstrous expedition, he disappeared from their midst. He escapes to the south, most excellent sir, appears to me to be almost impossible, in spite of the desire he manifested to proceed in that direction, inasmuch as there is no stone which has not been raised, no corner which has not been searched and scrupulously examined in this quarter, while all the outposts were continually occupied. It is my conviction, then, that if he has been able to effecting his escape from this labyrinth of mountains, it must have been on the night of the 24th, and in a northerly direction.

The result which has been attendant on my efforts up to the present moment is as follows: Fifty-seven prisoners, and seven killed, in their endeavor to resist, besides some few guns, pistols, and other minor effects, that have been distributed among the peasantry. I would state, moreover, to your Excellency that thirty of these prisoners fell into my hands before the publication of your proclamation, and that, notwithstanding I had a just and legitimate revenge to exercise, I placed them all at the disposition of Lieut. Col. Sanchez, and with his permission, and under his orders, they were sent to the military prison at Pinar del Rio. As far as military promises are concerned, the operations can claim no merit; but wherein all, officers, soldiers, and peasants, are deserving of commendation, is their unflinching patience and bravery amid the imminent risks which they continually incurred among the precipitous over which they were passing, and I have as yet obtained no positive clue to the movements of Lopez. I shall maintain my position until I have captured all those adventurers, to a man, unless of course I should receive orders to the contrary. This is all that I have to submit for the present to your Excellency.

The official newspapers contain many offers of service to the Governor, by raising and supporting regiments, and by donations of money, to be given as rewards to the soldiers. A liberal distribution of honors and promotions has been made by the Government.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We add a few items to the intelligence we gave from this quarter in our last. The Copago Railroad Company, previously valued at \$1,100,000, with which sum it is hoped the road may be completed. The additional stock was subscribed for by the original proprietors.

The new Chilean coins soon to be issued are, as we understand, to have the following weight, as compared with the American:

	American.	Chilean.
Silver dollars, grains.....	413.5	500.768
Half dollars.....	206.25	250.384
Quarter dollars.....	103.125	125.192
Dime, ten cents.....	41.26	50.75
Half dime.....	20.625	25.375

The quality of the silver is to be the same in each, namely, nine-tenths.

We subjoin a statement of the Valparaiso Custom-house revenue returns during the last seven years:

1844.....	\$1,763,954
1845.....	1,788,396
1846.....	2,035,013
1847.....	2,102,068
1848.....	1,940,539
1849.....	2,333,679
1850.....	2,636,956
Total.....	14,579,603

The Panama Star, in reply to inquiries from the United States, invites mechanics not to hesitate about emigrating thither. The editor says they will obtain plenty and a constancy of employment. The rates of wages are high, and the prices of subsistence moderate for that section. He says:

"Mechanics are wanted here. We are in the rudimentary condition of civilization, and consequently there is a demand for carpenters, blacksmiths, tin-workers, tailors, boot and shoemakers, batters, &c., just the same, with the exception of settlement of a new town in the western portion of the United States."

The flourishing condition of the agricultural and mineral interests of Chile have never so forcibly manifested themselves as at this period, the large exports to California having much contributed to it.

In the year 1848, the first year of exports to that country, it amounted only to \$250,195; in 1849, it increased to \$1,855,400; in 1850, to \$2,445,868.

The exports to Peru, principally consisting of wheat and flour, have surpassed the former year \$300